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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1871. NO. 188.

FIRST EDITION.

CIVIL WAR.

THE DEATH STRUGGLE.

Preparations for a Desperate Resistance.

The Artillery Duel at Montmartre.

Blockade of Paris to Commence at Once.

Avenues Swept by Mitrailleuse.

Nationals Flying in all Directions.

Suspension of Hostilities—New Barricades Being Erected—Preparations for a Desperate Resistance—Blockade of Paris.

VERSAILLES, April 26, via London, midnight.—The firing of the siege guns was light to-day, and was directed mainly against forts Issy and Vanves. The weather continues misty. There has been no movement on either side.

In the Assembly to-day, Minister Picard announced that all the requisite measures had been taken to keep down the insurrection in Algeria.

PARIS, April 26, evening.—All movements have been suspended to-day, in consequence of an armistice. The belligerents have been engaged in building and repairing the barricades.

Many placards urging conciliation have been posted up.

Pigault has withdrawn his resignation, and will remain in the Commune.

The *Soleil* says: The revenue of the Commune is 600,000 francs, and is sufficient to provide for the men under arms and continue the war.

A delegation from Lyons appeals to the Assembly and Commune to respect their fraternal efforts.

The report that the Prussians have evacuated Charenton is unfounded.

The Communists and Versailles troops confront each other before Charenton, in expectation of its evacuation.

VERSAILLES, April 26.—Fort d'Issy replied but feebly yesterday to the fire of the batteries of the Versailles army at Meudon, Clotural and Chatillon. It is thought the insurgents will soon evacuate the fort, as the incessant fire of the government batteries prevents a repair of the breaches already made in its walls. The army of the Assembly are establishing a pontoon bridge across the Seine at Puteaux and Neuilly.

LONDON, April 26.—A dispatch from Brussels says: The Railway Company has notified all its stationmasters that the blockade of Paris commences at once, and that the provisions destined for the French capital must be retransmitted to their senders.

A special dispatch dated Paris, Tuesday evening, says: The armistice was the occasion of a holiday by the half of Paris, and by nearly all the troops at Neuilly. Many of the inhabitants and all who are not pressed for remove choose to remain in the disputed territory. The destruction is complete.

The Commune decrees that all merchandise except flour, arms and munitions of war shall be permitted to be exported from Paris.

NEW YORK, April 26.—A special correspondent telegraphed from Paris on Monday evening that the natives of Alsace and Lorraine here are exempt from military service under the present treaty of peace or birth. They are thankful for the interference of the Prussians, which secures to them this exemption.

Crowds of people are on the hights of Montmartre watching the artillery duel.

Notices have been served upon persons between nineteen and forty years of age, threatening court martial in each case if they do not immediately report to the rendezvous appointed.

Just now a company of the Seine battalion is summoned, with Rue Mont Martre, to disarm.

The Eleventh battalion troops are disheartened and refuse to go out.

The afternoon shells were falling in the avenue Friedland.

The avenues Des Ternes, Elysees and Josephine were swept by mitrailleuse, and the inhabitants and Nationals were flying in all directions in disorder.

The barricades in the Rue Rivoli and Castiglione are being enlarged, and preparations are being made for a desperate resistance. Gen. Bergeret is at liberty.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Proceedings in the Italian Senate.

FLORENCE, April 26.—The discussion of the Papal guarantees continues in the Italian Senate. The Minister of Justice has announced in the Chamber of Deputies the approval by the committee of a bill for the separation of the Church and State.

The Austro-Hungarian Diet.

PARIS, April 26.—The Lower House of the Austro-Hungarian Diet will close its sessions on the 10th of May.

Death of Deschamps.

LONDON, April 26.—Deschamps, the poet, died at Versailles on Sunday.

Latest from China.

SHANGHAI, April 26, via London, April 26.—Advices from Pekin state that the Imperial Government has made a demand upon the Foreign embassadors that all schools for the education of females shall be abolished, and that teaching the male subjects of the Empire of the doctrines opposed to those of Confucius be forbidden; that missionaries shall be confined to Chinese subjects, and that the attendance of women upon religious services in one of the occasions upon which the Emperor visits the capital, even though the events cannot but be deplored by the Imperial Government, compensation for their commission of abominable crimes.

The Reichsrath.

VIENNA, April 26.—The Government has introduced a bill in the Reichsrath giving the Provincial Diets the right of the initiative in legislation.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 26.—The steamship Wieser, from New York, reached Southampton to-day. The Oceanic arrived at Liverpool. The Oceanic did not touch at Queenstown.

The Markets.

LONDON, April 26, 5 P. M.—Consols 92¾ for money and account. Bonds firm; 5-20s of '62, 90¾; do '65, 90; do '67, 89¾; 10-40s 87¾.

FRANKFORT, April 26.—5-20s of '62, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 26.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 11¾. Other quotations unchanged.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

POOLING OF EARNINGS.

DETROIT, April 26.—Last night's dispatch from Toronto, referring to the relations of the Michigan Central and Great Western Railway, in order that the results of their working together and dividing the net earnings since January, 1859, and determined to continue the agreement for the ensuing year, with the further provision that the proportion to one thousand dollars levied to answer, and committed the women to the workhouse for six months each.

DISTURBANCE WITH COLORED VOTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Democratic Constable at Camden, N. J., who led the attack upon the negro voters at the polls last November, was sentenced at Trenton to-day to the State Penitentiary for a year and to pay a fine of five hundred dollars.

THE SUPREME PRESIDENT SATISFIED.

In relation to the Battery, distinguished himself in the famous battle at Cuan, and it was upon her decks that ex-Emperor Maximilian married the ill-fated Carlotta of Belgium.

A party of citizens in Warsaw, Pike county, have formed themselves into a joint stock company for the purpose of developing a coal property, said to have been discovered on a farm a short distance from the town. It is said that their prospects are promising for striking a paying vein. Specimens of coal already taken out have been pronounced of the finest quality, by competent judges.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Regulation by Law of Railroad Charges —Amendment Making State Treasurer Elective by the People—Bills Introduced, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, PA., April 26, 1871.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. White, incorporating the Conemaugh and Susquehanna Railroad Company.

By Mr. Dechert—Supplementary to the act relative to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, approved June 16, 1836. This bill gives the Supreme Court and Common Pleas jurisdiction in equity in all cases involving title to ground upon which, or the validity of a will in dispute, proceedings to be commenced within one year from date of probate, or within two years from the passage of this act.

Regulation by Law of Railroad Charges.

Mr. Rungerd offered a resolution instructing the Railroad Committee to report a bill fixing maximum rates of freight and fare to be charged by railroad companies. After considerable discussion it was finally resolved that the resolution was not by a vote of 15 to 12.

Mr. Davis amended the resolution by instructing the committee to report immediately any such bill introduced by any Senator, when it passed.

State Treasurer Elective by the People.

The joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution making the State Treasurer elective by the people was passed.

The bill for judicial pensions was indefinitely postponed.

Clandestine Marriages.

Mr. Rutan's bill relative to clandestine marriages, giving clergymen power to demand affidavit as to age and consent of parents, was defeated by a vote of 15 to 18, but subsequently, on motion of Mr. Brooke, reconsidered and postponed.

Bills Passed.

The bill authorizing the election of city school superintendents in cities and boroughs, providing a population of not less than 20,000.

Spring Election Bill Defeated.

A bill from the House reducing spring elections to one day was defeated by 16 to 17, on the ground that a similar bill is in Conference Committee.

The bill changing the time of Congressional election was defeated.

The Border claim bill is the special order again to-night.

The debate upon the final passage of the Border Claim bill was continued to a late hour.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Josephs—Establishing an insurance department in accordance with the Governor's recommendation, the Governor to appoint.

By Mr. White—Joint resolution for final adjournment May 10th, which passed first reading by 46 to 34, but the House refused to suspend the rules to read it a second time by 56 to 46, it requiring two-thirds.

Philadelphia Registry Bill.

Mr. Josephs moved the discharge of the Committee from the House bill providing for a Philadelphia Registry bill, he alleging that the Republicans long ago had agreed to report the first two sections giving Democrats the right to select their own election officers, and authorizing the opening of returns before the Court of Common Pleas, but they went back on their pledge by reporting the bill in the Senate to-night. Two hours' partisan discussion followed, after which members were compromised by reconsidering the senate bill for amendments, ayes 52, noes 44. All the Democrats voted no, except Speaker, with Elliott, Miller, Smith of Philadelphia, Hagar, Mann, Reyburn, Johnson and Keech, Republicans.

In the afternoon the following House bills were passed finally and sent to the Senate: Providing for the natives of Alsace and Lorraine here are exempt from military service under the present treaty of peace or birth. They are thankful for the interference of the Prussians, which secures to them this exemption.

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FORT WAYNE, IND.

Four Men Arrested for Murder—The President and Party En Route East—Political.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
FORT WAYNE, IND., April 26, 1871.

Jerome Brooks, Charles Carr, Bebb Buckley and J. A. D. West have been arrested by Capt. Hall, on a charge of murdering A. W. Slater at that place one night last week. They are held for trial at the May term of Court. The evidence against them is circumstantial.

President Grant and suite passed through here en route East. No demonstration was made, the hour being late.

At a meeting called by the people to-night to nominate candidates for city offices, the following were selected: For Mayor, Edward Colerick; City Clerk, W. C. Chapman; City Treasurer, Edward Sodel. They are considered good tickets, and will give the regular Democratic nominees a hard fight.

DELPHOS, O.

An Unknown Man Found Drowned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
DELPHOS, O., April 26, 1871.

To-day a man was found dead in the creek, about one-half mile west of this village, in two feet of water. He was drowned. He had on a dark overcoat. No one recognized him. There was nothing on him by which his identity can be determined.

THE FROST AND THE FRUIT.

Great Damage in the Ohio Valley and Elsewhere.

The fronts of last Saturday and Sunday nights, from the best accounts, certainly did great damage to prospects to a considerable extent, particularly in the Ohio Valley. Reports of a general character from New Richmond, Ohio, to Aurora, Indiana, state that the grapes on the hill sides are high up as the frost has gone, reached any considerable height, injured, the apples, pears and cherries all badly damaged, and the potatoes destroyed. Strawberries and raspberries are reported as killed in places and not in others. In the region about Cincinnati reports are conflicting, but indicate that while the grapes have suffered the cherries are uninjured. From Dayton accounts are to the effect that the blossoms of the peach trees are destroyed and grapes injured. Complete havoc seems to have been made among the small garden fruits about Cincinnati. The unusually dry state of the weather was regarded as favorable, but the front of Saturday night and Sunday and badly nipped everything. From Wheeling the word comes that nearly all the early fruits in that section have been killed, apples and grapes, it is believed, alone excepting. The fruit crop in that region is of immense importance, amounting in the aggregate to six tons of dollars.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: On all the hillsides of Hamilton county, and on the hills on the south side of the Ohio, opposite us, there seems to have been almost a total destruction of apples, peaches, cherries and strawberries. Grapes, which are usually safe on the hills, considerable fruit seems to have escaped, but the new shoots are killed, and the vines will be injured in their vitality. Gardens are also badly damaged, and that the strawberry crop is two-thirds destroyed. In some localities all fruits except grapes are destroyed, and in others all. Three miles east of Boston nearly all the fruits were killed. In Anderson's Ferry nearly all the early grapes and strawberries are destroyed. In Delhi, Green, Crosby, Colerain, Miami, Springfield, Forest, Great Miami and Mad river valleys the fruit prospect is bad. Specks of strawberries with the vines promised, before the frost, to be a prolific crop. In Clermont county, on the hills, considerable fruit seems to have escaped, but the new leaves and blossoms are killed. In Butler county the same amount of damage in other directions. On the hills one does something the most handy of his garden, grapevines excepted. At first it appeared to be nothing of moment, but the next day the leaves began to wither, and the fruit will not ripen. Many of the vines will die. Strawberries are also badly damaged. Peaches and cherries are not injured. Apples and pears are considerably injured. The fruit was so severe as to kill the tender buds on the hickory trees. In the immediate vicinity of the city we learn that vineyards and strawberry beds are not materially damaged, and that south very generally escaped, while in flat situations and upon ridges with a western and northwestern exposure, the damage is heavy.

Later investigation in the region of Cincinnati indicate that the effects of the frost are almost inexplicable, having killed and spared under precisely the same circumstances. Yesterday's Enquirer's horticultural observer says the destructive effect of the frost was produced by the heavy, cold dew, therefore the leaves in most instances protected the fruit.

The Cincinnati *Times* gives reports from different localities. Serious damage was done at Miamisburg, grapes almost destroyed, and peaches and cherries badly scorched. The same is the case up the valley to Springfield. Blossoms of wild cherry, Stillwater and Mad river valleys report similar damage, and that the strawberry crop is two-thirds destroyed. In some localities all fruits except grapes are destroyed, and in others all. Three miles east of Boston nearly all the fruits were killed. In Anderson's Ferry nearly all the early grapes and strawberries are destroyed. In Delhi, Green, Crosby, Colerain, Miami, Springfield, Forest, Great Miami and Mad river valleys the fruit prospect is bad. Specks of strawberries with the vines promised, before the frost, to be a prolific crop. In Clermont county, on the hills, considerable fruit seems to have escaped, but the new leaves and blossoms are killed. In Butler county the same amount of damage in other directions. On the hills one does something the most handy of his garden, grapevines excepted. At first it appeared to be nothing of moment, but the next day the leaves began to wither, and the fruit will not ripen. Many of the vines will die. Strawberries are also badly damaged. Peaches and cherries are not injured. Apples and pears are considerably injured. The frost was so severe as to kill the tender buds on the hickory trees. In the immediate vicinity of the city we learn that vineyards and strawberry beds are not materially damaged, and that south very generally escaped, while in flat situations and upon ridges with a western and northwestern exposure, the damage is heavy.

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The Salem *Journal* says that a splendid quality of coal is being mined at Mount Union, and that at that point a large force is employed in mining and shipping.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Retrenchment in the Treasury Department.

Large Number of Clerks to be Discharged—Hon. James M. Mason and W. W. Corcoran Dangerously Ill—Another Ring Smashed—Southern Opinion of the Democratic Address—Ku-Klux Outrages in the South Mean Radical Majorities in the North, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1871.

Seriously Ill.

Hon. James M. Mason, formerly United States Senator from Virginia, and subsequently Representative of the Confederate States at the Court of St. James, is lying at the point of death at his residence on the outskirts of the city. His complaint is said to be paralysis of the stomach. Mr. Corcoran is also dangerously ill, and his physicians have given up hope of his recovery.

The Work of Retrenchment

At the Treasury Department will be advanced materially on Saturday by the discharge of one hundred and sixty employees in various branches of the Engraving and Printing Bureau.

Another Ring Smashed.

Another ring has been broken up, and in consequence gentlemen are very plenty on the streets to-night. The Joint Committee on the part of both Houses, appointed to deliberate as to the best stone to be used in the construction of the new State Department, have concluded to use granite in preference to all other material. The Committee made previously to the appointment of a committee of five, of which Hamilton Fish shall be chairman, to decide from which quarry the granite shall be selected. This conclusion knocks in the head those ambitious schemes of the Seneca stone advocates, among the stockholders of which a number of various officials in high position are said to be found.

The Southern Democracy and the Congressional Address.

The Charleston *News*, just arrived to-night, one of the worst fire-eating organs in South Carolina, in commenting upon the Democratic National Address, concludes as follows: "It is our duty to obey the laws, to recognize the political privileges conferred upon the freedmen by the State and Federal Constitutions, and above all, to give no excuse for the declaration that Conservatism and Democracy are other words for riot and revolution. Governor Scott told the truth when he said Ku-Klux outrages only unite the radical party; and the address of the Democratic Congressmen points out the imperative necessity of refraining from playing into the hands of the enemy. Nothing can be more potent for harm. The South Carolina conservatives cannot impose the success of the Democratic party in the Presidential elections, but they can go far to make certain its defeat. Ku-Klux outrages are morale radical majorities in the North. We must possess our souls in patience. We must bear our ills in silence, remembering always that this people are privileged to manifest the law-ful privileges of all races of men, and that besides every rash act, every violation of law for political reasons, is nothing than the dawn of the day when we shall see the white man and black man throughout the land secure in the enjoyment of true freedom, contentment and peace."

OHIO NEWS.

Potato bugs have made their appearance in Van Wert county.

A vigilance committee is talked of in Columbiana county, to put an end to horse stealing.

The Elyria *Democrat* says that on the 24 day of April last year there was passably good sleighing in Elyria. To-day, on that day of the month, fruit trees were in blossom.

A country editor visited the Columbus *Statesman* office last week, requested to see the establishment, and, while looking about, stole a font of new wood type and departed with it. He was arrested, and, after being locked up for the night, was released on the payment of the costs.

The cost of feeding prisoners in the Ohio Penitentiary last year was $40 30 per head. The Hamilton county Commissioners, for corresponding service, pay $12 56 per head.

The new stone coal blast furnace of the Ohio Iron Company, at Zanesville, is progressing rapidly. It is expected to have the furnace in operation about the first of July.

At Akron, last week, a school boy named George Gear was accidentally struck in the back by a ball club in the hands of a playmate, and died a few days ago from the effects of the blow.

There is in Columbus a gentleman, hale and hearty, aged 101 years. His wife is ninety-six years of age, and they have lived together as man and wife sixty-eight years.

Under law of February 10, 1870, male persons of the age of eighteen years, and female persons of the age of sixteen years, not nearer of kin than second cousins, and not having a husband or wife living, may be joined in marriage by license. In this case none persons under the age of eighteen years shall first obtain the consent of their fathers, respectively, or in case of their decease or absence, of their mothers or guardians. If the parent or guardian does not go in person to the Probate Judge, a written consent shall be delivered to him by the persons, one of whom must take it to him.

A would-be gay deceiver of Union township, Wayne county, was much surprised or mortified at the irate mother of the young lady to whom he was paying his attentions at Wooster.

The Zanesville *Courier* says: On a large light of glass in the window of a residence on Market street, is a photograph of the daughter of the owner of the premises. The photograph is perfect in every detail, giving an exact likeness of the features, outline and dress of the young lady; and so perfect is the photograph, and so distinct, that it can be seen and easily recognized from the opposite side of the street, going into the second story of the opposite dwelling. The young lady is photographed in a sitting position, in the act of reading a book, and the sun has first noticed about four weeks ago, by the residents of the dwelling, and has remained there undisturbed, and instantly recognized as an exceedingly good likeness of the young lady, whose name we forbear to mention. Of course the picture is the result of a combination of favorable circumstances, such as the position of the sun, the light and shade, the color of the dress worn, the proper distance from the window, and a brilliant flash of lightning. Perhaps it is a unique photograph.

The New Lisbon *Journal* says: A couple came from West township last Thursday, to enter into the blissful path of eternal happiness—matrimony. The groom brought his own oats, and when dinner time came, he went to a grocery and bought a dime's worth and five cents worth of cakes. They ate this frugal meal in the front parlor of the Cowan House, and were married by the Rev. Mr. Cowan. The bride remarked that he would never be married again as it had cost him over five dollars this time. How is that for high?

Mrs. Michael Heidelrohr, of Williamsburg, Belmont county, hung herself a few days ago. She had been divorced from her first husband, and separated from the second. She used, before marriage, to be quite a belle, and was often known to trip the light fantastic.

"One evening, as my father played a tune on the violin, my mother arose, and in the most graceful manner commenced to dance around the room. I didn't know what to make of it, as I was quite young, and never saw it before. My father looked on in surprise. Never in the whole course of my life had I seen such a thing attempted in my father's house. It made me nervous, and I got a season then which has lasted me ever since. I think to this day that if my mother had danced before me she would have catechism a little less it would have been better for all of us. If you have a talent for anything, and you feel that you could excel it, whatever gifts God has given you make the most of them, whether of voice, or whatever it may be. The heart must take hold of them. Some say, if they had a voice for singing, they would sing in church, and pray for the wind to blow so that the perfume would be wafted straight into their own houses. That is no way to

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1871.

THE report that Minister CURTIS had tendered his resignation as Minister at St. Petersburg was current in Washington last week, but could be traced to no authentic source; in fact, nothing was known of it in official circles. It is known that Gov. CURTIN would be glad to return home, but his personal friends do not believe that his resignation need be expected for some time yet.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is said to have impaired his chances as a compromise Presidential candidate by his course in the Legal Tender question, his vote in favor of the constitutionality of the law having, it is said, caused a number of those Democrats who had engaged to work up his case to abandon him. If that is the case, then others may be drawn towards him, and if he had any prospects before he may not have less now. It is asserted that the combination to bring him out was, if it is not now, really formidable.

THE License Board, during the past three days, have been proceeding regularly with the business of hearing applications for license. Every case is carefully inquired into, and the attorneys for the citizens are given full opportunity for the examination of witnesses. One hundred and seventy applications had been heard on the second and third lists, up till adjournment last evening, of which number thirty-seven have been refused and twenty-five granted, leaving one hundred and eight of those heard yet to be passed upon. If the citizens succeed as well on the other lists as they have on those already heard, there will be a marked and gratifying diminution in the number of tippling houses in the county.

THE volunteer Cabinet-makers will not be quiet, and insist on putting Mr. BOUTWELL out, notwithstanding the denial of the President. Those two high officials are supposed to be in Indiana together just now, mingling with the people and enjoying the solid face, and no doubt profiting by the honest counsels of the people of that patriotic State. If there is to be a new Cabinet deal, it is not to be doubted that something might be learned from almost any ten men of average intelligence to assist the President in making his selections. If changes are to take place, Mr. FISH and Mr. ARTHUR are the two most likely to leave—the former because he wants to, the latter because he should.

THE New York *Post* in the most earnest manner takes ground against the Constitutionality as well as the policy of the Ku-Klux law, and grieves that it should have been enacted by a Republican Congress. It expresses the opinion, also, that public sentiment will make the President cautious in using the extraordinary power confided to him, and force the law from the statute book. Now it is a well-known fact that in this general view the *Post* is supported by many of the most prominent, able and trusted Republicans in the land. It is a real difference of opinion, and must be tolerated. In fact, no one thinks of any other course, except the narrow-minded organ-grinder, who only wants to know what his leader thinks, and who stands ready to brand as a traitor whoever thinks differently. The race, however, is very small and continually growing less; and like half-starved dogs which prowl through alleys for garbage, are never liable to be confounded with other beings.

ABOUT SOME "STUPID" PEOPLE.

In the *Golden Age* of the 25th of April a short notice of the published addresses of KESHUB CHUNDER SEN, the famous Hindoo religious reformer, contains the following remarks:

"The appearance of such an original, devout and gifted man, coming from a country that has been cursed with centuries of British cruelty, and covered with stupid missionaries of all sects, we account of more than ordinary significance, and one of the surprises of our time."

The candor, fairness, knowledge and nice discrimination displayed in this passage are certainly rather remarkable; in view of the reputation and pretensions of the editor of the paper, they are surprising. Who can help admiring the insight into the just relations and requirements of things which the passage discloses? If such a man as CHUNDER SEN had appeared in China, where British cruelty and missionary stupidity are pretty much confined to the coast, there would, it seems, have been nothing wonderful in the phenomenon. But among the Hindoos, whom well educated English gentlemen compel to respect each other's lives and property, the advent of "such an original, devout and gifted man" was truly significant. Seriously, it is rather pitiable that a public instructor of extensive fame is content to write nonsensically for the sake of writing pungently. It is, however, more charitable to refer the absurdity and injustice of the "gifted" editor's language to the deficiency of his knowledge rather than to any more discreditable source. Considering the vast range of various topics, many of them abstruse and difficult, upon which the editor of the *Golden Age*, from week to week sheds novel if not brilliant light, it is surely not strange that he is sometimes compelled to reason in ignorance of necessary facts, or to dogmatize from "the depths of his moral consciousness." Still, when taking one of these unavoidable and perhaps pleasant excursions into unknown regions, the journalist ought certainly never to forget the obligations of justice. Better appear ignorant than be unjust. As the *Golden Age* is, we believe, a good deal read in this part of the country, and as no slight interest is here taken in "the stupid" Indian "missionaries" and their field of labor, we are tempted to dwell for a little on each of the topics so contemptuously treated in the extract quoted above. The effect of our remarks may be to illustrate somewhat the appearance in our time of CHUNDER SEN, who is really a very interesting character.

Respecting alleged British cruelty in India not much needs be said, as we have no call to praise or defend British East Indian rule as a whole. It is, however, true that any government systematically, consistently and regularly administered in the English method, will necessarily seem to Southern Asiatics more or less oppressive, if not positively cruel. Their feeble, volatile, unprincipled natures shrink from, are almost terrified at, the stern, relentless movement of an authority whose operation proceeds unaffected by individual will, and with somewhat of the inflexible, inexorable character of natural law. Excepting complaints concerning the disregard or abolition of certain ancient customs, nearly all complaints brought by natives against their English rulers in modern times may, we believe, be traced to the feeling just described. In fact, the average Hindoo prefers a paternal or despotic ruler, to whose passions or capricious judgment he may appeal for advantage over an enemy or antagonist, or for relief from the consequences of his own violence or improvidence. The life of uncertainty he thus leads, the vicissitudes of what he calls fate, to which he is thus exposed, have greater attractions for him than the most admirable legal system administered with rigorous justice. The English economy, with its general rules, uniformity of process and equalization of duties and burdens is unintelligible and terrible to him until time and education have taught him to appreciate its superiority. As Western knowledge and true civilization advance among the Hindoos, their views and feelings on the subject undergo a change. Enlightened natives learn to regard their foreign government as a powerful and beneficent machinery for popular education as well as for the protection of life and property. New ideas of veracity, personal integrity and the sacredness of human life, are diffused among the people, and the foundation is prepared for civilization of a higher order than any ever hitherto known in the country. Schools organized in all the provinces and colleges established in the large central cities, superintended by Government officials, co-operate in the revolution. Very many of the men whose duty it is to carry out this system are deeply interested in popular improvement, and devote much extra work, and give freely of their means, for its promotion. Even those of them who may profess to such personal sympathy in the object are yet amenable to a code of official morals, the reasonably strict enforcement of which of the present day renders their lives, in spite of all drawbacks, ordinarily a useful example to Asiatics.

It is important to remember another feature of British rule in India, the entire recognition of religious liberty. Not only are the dogmas of thought and speech which it has introduced and established throughout the country still another fact is worthy of mention, which is the liberal patronage extended by the English to the cultivation of native literature, to the formation of libraries, and to the revision and publication of manuscripts in Sanscrit, the ancient sacred language of the country, a language characterized by Sir WILLIAM JONES as "more accurate than Latin, more copious than Greek and more exquisitely refined than either." The Asiatic society of Bengal was founded at Calcutta in 1784, and the Royal Asiatic society was established in 1823, with branches in the great Indian cities, and with its oriental Translation Fund, which has already published a hundred or more volumes of Eastern literature. A greater or less number of government officials have always been diligent students of Sanscrit, making laborious investigations concerning the ancient religious doctrines and customs of the people. This English example, as well as English patronage, has acted as a stimulus and encouragement to the natives of wealth and leisure, especially in some of the great cities. Already familiar with the English language and literature, and associated with Englishmen in societies devoted to learned research, they have applied the scientific methods and acquisitions of the West to the exploration of their own religion and antiquities.

But one of the most conspicuous and potent causes of this intellectual and religious revival in India, still remains to be mentioned, namely, the activity of those "stupid missionaries of all sects," with whom, according to the "gifted" journalist, the land is covered. Preaching in the market places everywhere, and with their schools and colleges rivaling those of the government, they have at length, aided by events, succeeded in forcing the government to recognize the religious necessities of the people. Through the labor of these "stupid" men, several languages, each spoken by decades of millions, which thirty years ago had no books, except a few obscene story books, are now furnished with good translations of some of the most entertaining and instructive English and German popular works. The same "stupid" missionaries were the first to point out the inconsistency between the doctrines of the most ancient Sanscrit writings and the doctrines of modern Hindooism, and thus produce a religious ferment which has had valuable results. In few words, it was chiefly the books and discourses of the missionaries making their incessant appeals to the people, which prompted those recent religious movements in the direction of counteraction and reforms, of which all have heard. With some of the stupid missionaries assailing the popular idolatry from the ancient sacred books with a knowledge of the subject superior to their own; with others, as the old SPUTZLER, J. F. LACROIX, discoursing in Bengalee with an eloquence which drew away their hearers from the Pundits, educated Hindoos could not treat Christianity with mere contempt, or disdain its advocates as unworthy of attention. Nor do they so regard them. Even the narrow exclusiveness and one-sidedness of many of the preachers enlist their sympathy as appropriate to the apostles of a faith claiming to be the only true one.

CHUNDER SEN, viewed as a learned and religious man, is the proper outcome or product of the various influences which have been mentioned. His natural character is of a type which has been common in every generation of the Hindoo people; but he has become what he is simply in virtue of the foreign agencies around him. Before the mental and spiritual agitation produced by the presence of Christians in India, such a man would have spent his days in the meditation of his sacred books and in acts of superstitious asceticism; or he might have become a *Jogi*, living in the jungle, or going about smeared with cow-dung and marked with lines of holy paint, the red and yellow streaks of sect. Educated in English as well as Sanscrit literature, and familiar with foreign religions and their history, he speculates and constructs a system of worship for himself. In many respects, CHUNDER SEN is the exact counterpart of his countrymen, RAJAH RAMMOHUN ROY, who died in England in 1833. With their Hindoo habits of thought and Hindoo prepossessions regarding the essential character of practical and contemplative religion, it was perhaps impossible that either of them should accept the Christianity, though each of them profoundly impressed with the divine excellence of CHRIST and his teaching. The only sect in England with whom RAMMOHUN ROY could partly sympathize, was the Unitarian, even as the theology of the same denomination best accords with the theology of CHUNDER SEN.

But supposing him or any other highly educated Hindoo to have adopted orthodox Christian theology in his own land, a fact no longer uncommon, a visit to Europe subjects his faith to a fearful trial. Among the missionaries and other earnest representatives of Christianity in India, he may discover nothing incompatible with his high conception of the proper practical outgrowth of the system; he may be overwhelmed with difficulties and consequent doubts on arriving in a Christian land. In the "preface" to his "Chips from a German Workshop," Professor MAX MULLER mentions an instance of this kind:

"Never," he says, "shall I forget the deep despondency of a Hindoo convert, a real martyr to his faith, who had performed his ablutions on the banks of the New Testament what a Christian country must be, and who, when he came to Europe, found everything so different from what he had imagined in his lonely meditations at Benares.

It is well known that the person thus referred to was NILKANTH, who received the name of NEHEMIAH at his baptism, and who visited England in the suite of the MAHARAJAH, DULLEEP SINGH. NILKANTH was a pundit of BENARES, one of the most learned and brilliant young Hindoos of high caste. He was led to renounce the creed of his fathers by reading a life of CHRIST written in Sanscrit by a "stupid" lay missionary. He is not only a scholar of eminence, but intellectually gifted in a high degree, and besides, morally sincere, candid and devout. He fully expected to see in England, so long a Christian country, an earthly paradise, a land of religious harmony, a people united in the bonds of peace, charity and beneficence. Striking was the contrast. Dissenting sects everywhere, and even his beloved Church of England divided into hostile factions. Placed with Dr. PUSEY for aid in resolving his doubts, he found himself referred to notions of ceremonial cleansing, the rejection of which as invalid, had been one of the first steps towards his conversion to Christianity. Transferred to the arch-episcopal palace at Dublin that he might receive illumination from the mind of Dr. WHATELEY, he found himself conducted into regions of semi-rationalistic speculation offensive to his religious sense, while his Eastern notions of dignity and the sensitive tenderness of his nature, were equally wounded by the Doctor's light and airy ways, and by the ridicule with which the Doctor spoke of many of his friends of a different theological school. The Christian Pundit's despondency grew ever deeper and his doubts more distressing. "It was," as MAX MULLER says, "the Bible only that saved him from returning to his old religion, and helped him to discern beneath theological futilities, accumulated during nearly two thousand years, beneath Pharisaical hypocrisy, infidelity, and want of charity, the buried but still living seed committed to the earth by CHRIST and his apostles." We may add that he returned to India, where among earnest, intelligent, patiently toiling missionaries, who receive little and do much, the Pundit sees practical Christianity constantly exemplified, and where he hears its earnest advocates disparaged or reviled only by the manifestly ignorant, or the openly vicious.

Before dropping the subjects started by the *Golden Age*, we must say a few words in behalf of those "stupid missionaries." It is surprising to see so "gifted" a gentleman as the editor, who is besides a philosopher of liberal views, treating the propagandists of the Christian faith with such unmitigated contempt, and when one remembers that he is also a Christian, the fact is quite shocking. Able men of secular pursuits brought into contact with the Indian missionaries, have not been wont to characterize them as stupid, of whatever other uncomplimentary adjectives they may have been thought worthy. In reference to one of them the testimony of Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH was: "He is a man of acuteness and learning." Concerning another Sir JOHN MALCOLM said: "He is altogether a very cheerful and learned man, the best Arabic scholar of all the English in India." Concerning others we could cite various testimony that they preach in the most difficult of the Indian languages with a correctness and force which command the admiration of native audiences. As Chinese scholars no missionaries hold in more esteem by the Sinologues of Paris than some of the missionaries in China. Personal acquaintance with a dozen or two of the Indian missionaries would, we fancy, go far to remove the unfavorable impression of the editor of the *Golden Age*. In fact, the earnest preacher who goes to India as a missionary, is subjected to a discipline well adapted to brighten his intellectual faculties. When he has achieved the work of mastering an Eastern language and the necessary circle of preliminary knowledge, his whole life becomes a long disputation. The literary part of his work seems equally suited to keep his mental powers in active exercise. Indeed, impartial persons familiar with the subject long ago remarked how common it is for men, looked upon as rather weak or dull in the college and seminary, to attain in missionary work to an intellectual stature which they were never expected to reach. Independently of their Christian labors, the contributions made to philology and to the natural sciences by the foreign missionaries during the last fifty years, form by themselves a sufficient refutation of the sneer of the *Golden Age*. Perhaps we ought to apologize to our readers for having said so much on the subject.

PLAYING AT PINS.

The "Organ" takes us for an "elephant," and affects to think that it makes us *smart* by sticking the smallest possible "pins" into our "hardened hide," which it would not have thought of doing, but "at the earnest solicitation of several leading Republicans of Fayette county."

If it realizes so fully the large proportions and the entire invulnerability of a big newspaper like the COMMERCIAL, we are rather surprised at the hallucination which leads it to think that its little process of acupuncturation could inflict a sting that would be felt by any being however small, and still more surprised at the verdancy of the several leading (mythical) Republicans of Fayette county, who have thought it worth while to come all the way to Pittsburgh to fire off their already exploded crackers from the dilapidated battlements of a weak and tottering concern, which, without the vitality that even *spirit* gives, can hardly stand itself upon its own lean and shriveled pins.

We would suggest to these very respectable leaders (if they exist) that if their shot will not carry far enough, there is so little electricity about that worm-eaten establishment, that its batteries have lost all power of transmission. If they would reach us, therefore, they must charge heavier, even at the risk of being kicked out by the rebound—and send a reporter to make an estimate of the killed and wounded.

The "organ" says that "no one hereabouts *takes any stock* in our Republicanism." There it is, again! The *shop* always uppermost! We neither *sell* nor *buy*, while the organ, like a prudent manager, is always *taking stock*, counting *gains* and *losses*, and determining what *pays* and what does *not*. If anybody wants *stock* there, be it always understood, ye candidates and readers, that he can have it—for a *consideration*. Doubtless it pays thus far, but will it furnish us its tariff, with the exact *money value* of every position it advocates?

Although however it *professes* to think that we are not faithful to the party, because we do not believe in *cliques*, it is honest enough to admit that "we have neither weakened the Republican ranks to any perceptible extent nor in strengthening the Democracy."

We wish we could say as much for it in return. With a majority fallen to about one half in the course of a year or two, and only saved from total annihilation by conjuring the voters, under the special circumstances of an apportionment and tariff, to forget itself and the character of its nominations, and look only to the integrity of the *party*, we should say that, if allowed to have its own way for another year, it will about use up the residue.

We think, however, that its powers of mischief are about ended, and that neither "playing at pins," nor any other game of *second childhood*, will save it from the fate to which its own audacity so strongly points. So just stick a *pin* there, if you choose, and await the issue.

THE Democratic State Convention has been called to meet in Harrisburg May 24—one week after the Republican Convention. The "call" intimates that among other things it will be the duty of the Convention to frame a platform for the party. That will be useless labor. The party already has a platform—the one it made for itself while assisting the rebellion, and on which it still stands, disputing the verdict of the war. Some there are who would be glad to get off, but the crack of the Southern whip frightens them back again. The only honest course for the Democracy when they meet in Harrisburg (a bad place, they say, for honest men,) will be to repudiate the bonds which bind them—take a "new departure" in earnest, in opposition to influences and purposes which so long as they prevail can entail nothing but defeat. Though it is for our interest as Republicans that they should keep straight on the suicidal track, yet this observation is the only one which the facts will admit, as a great many sensible Democrats must be convinced.

A DISTILLING COMBINATION.

The Distillers of the United States in One Organization.

Representatives of the distilling interest of the United States have held a convention in Chicago and entered into a combination in which every concern manufacturing spirits distilled from grain is entitled to membership, and from which all persons not manufacturers are excluded. This provision is to be so rigidly enforced that when a member ceases to be a manufacturer, his stock must be sold at once either to the company or to other approved manufacturer. The company formed by the distillers is based upon a certain amount of stock, ratably proportioned and distributed. It is to be governed by a board of twenty-five directors, and is organized, under the laws of Ohio. A lease of each distillery in the Association is to be made to the President of the Association, who thus acquires a certain control over the whole. He is to have the exclusive power to regulate the sale and production of spirits; power to order the starting and closing of distilleries for the whole number of months each house shall run, and to name the cost manufacturing price for spirits at Cincinnati, Peoria, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The difference in the cost price between the Eastern and Western cities is to be computed on natural shrinkage, and the agent of the Board at the Eastern cities is authorized to sell the spirits at the price named. Members of the Association must report their sales to the Board monthly, and when then charged with the proper draft is drawn for that, and it goes into the general fund, to be divided monthly by computing the sales and capacity of the distilleries respectively. An article of the association makes it the duty of any member to report every default or failure of distillers to comply with the revenue laws of the Government. The private proposed pool is also to include all grades of A. Kentucky distiller, of Bourbon bit on the important fact that five-sixths of the Kentucky Bourbon consumed were put upon the market when it was less than six months old, although the popular belief is that this beverage was never sold till it was two years old.

NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

What the People Will Do.—Individuals of Little Consequence."

[From the New York Times.]

"When the real push comes—when it is to be decided whether the contests of the last ten years shall be fought out all over again, or whether the Republican settlement of past disputes shall be accepted, the people will not trust their own hands, and the wranglers who now occupy the field of politics will be swept away as with a whirlwind. We care nothing for factions on one side or the other. Whether this man or the other gets the most office is a matter of no concern to us. All that we are anxious to see is the *Republican party* rule in the next Presidential election, and the selection of the man who is to be placed in the chair. The fate of our candidate we are well content to leave to time and the judgment of the people. So that the party triumphs, the fate of individuals is of little consequence. In this State or out of it we regard the strife of persons or cliques as ignominious, and consequently unpatriotic. No doubt they seem to be very formidable now. Our weakness in this State may be gladly seized upon by people must be very much disposed to cry to the combinations, 'Peace and Mercy,' and to wish that they would either cease to a good understanding or get out of the way of the people. It does not seem to us that this can finally be brought about by the Presidential election. The people will not allow the life of the nation to be placed in the hands of the passions or follies of leaders, or who happen to have acquired influence or power, and they do not know how to use it."

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"Repeatedly has the presence of women interfered with the proper management of the clinics to manner too indecent to explain."

We can imagine as much. But if the women can stand it, why should the men complain?

M. D. CONWAY writes to the Cincinnati Commercial that an intelligent Danish lady has filled the cramped moral position he has been rendered quite uncomfortable at Copenhagen by the publication of the animadversions elicited in the United States by his appointment. The Danes are still very sore over his rejection of the 8th. Thomas treaty by the United States, and so prepared to look with no very friendly eyes on any Minister we might send, and when the news came that Minister —— of no account except his connection with the Court family, a —— Minister to a —— country, the Danes felt that we were not only insulting them, but making a mock of them.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In consequence of the large number of accidents to persons in attempting to rise on the front platforms of street cars, the New York Board of Health have recommended the adoption of an ordinance requiring the forward of the cars to be electrically barred or closed while the cars are in motion, so as to prevent access to any portion of the front platform.

The Weather Signal Service Office, at Washington, is making no pains to increase the correctness and value of its observations. There has just been secured a complete set of self-registering meteorological instruments, such as are used in the Kew Observatory near London. Several of these instruments, including the barometer and thermometer, register themselves by means of photography. The anemometer is believed to be the only self-registering one in this country. These instruments will be employed in making observations here, and the results will be carefully compared with those obtained by the instruments hitherto in use. The number of signal-stations is being constantly increased, and there are now about forty.

The census of Washington City presents some interesting features. Every State and Territory in the Union is represented in the city with the exception of some of the very youngest of the Territories, is represented as the nativity of the people. The population of the city born in the United States is 60,918 whites, 35,391 colored and 13 Indians. Of the foreign born, there are natives of 36 Countries, the most of them on behalf of different countries, and eleven born at sea. The greatest number from one country is 6,948 from Ireland, from Germany there are 4,133, and from England 1,895. The total foreign born population is 15,757.

During the consideration of a divorce bill in the Massachusetts Legislature, a member, whose calling is that of marine master, and who had been to sea the greater part of his life, strongly opposed the clause which allowed parties to be divorced who had lived apart for three years, fearful, he said, that a long voyage with head winds might bring a sailor home to port just in time to witness the legal marriage of his wife to some fortunate sailor who had struck the trade winds.

The German Republicans in New York, are making preparations to commemorate the proclamation of the "German Republic" during the revolution of 1848-49. A festival is being arranged for, to come off on the 12th of next month.

There is more trouble between the male and female attendants at the surgical clinics in Philadelphia. The women students at one college were requested to keep away on Saturday by the surgeon in charge, because their presence, he declared, "shocks the native modesty of the male students, and particularly of the patients and the surgeon and his assistants."

Colored citizens of Nebraska have called a national convention of delegates from the several States to St. Louis, on the 3d of September next, to consider the subject of education, and also to enter into some agreement as to the day hereafter to be annually observed in commemoration of their release from servitude and attainment of the rights of citizens.

Maj. J. W. Powell, encouraged by his already rather frightful experience in that unknown country, is about to start on another exploring expedition among the Canon of the Colorado river. The party will take the Pacific Railroad to Green River City, the crossing of Green river, Washington Territory, and there embark in boats for the junction of the two rivers, called Grand and Green rivers, which form the Colorado, and thence to the Gulf of California. It is expected that the expedition will be absent twelve to fifteen months, and under its auspices a thorough survey of the Territory with nine chiefs of division and one hundred and fifty clerks inspect and settle the accounts of 7,500 mail contractors and 29,000 postmasters.

Wisconsin has undertaken the doubtful experiment of abolishing the grand jury system. The act providing for the new system goes into effect July 1st, and the results will be looked after with great interest.

A daughter of Hermann Zinkaiser, an iron merchant of Milwaukee, strangled to death last Saturday evening while attempting to swallow a piece of orange peel. An attack of diptheria had so weakened the muscles of her throat that she was unable to swallow or eject the obstruction. Her mother, confined for some time in an insane asylum, was about to return home cured, and it is feared that the occurrence will bring about a relapse.

PERSONAL.

Prince Napoleon has given $100,000 for a house at Lancaster Gate, London, for which, with judicious outthought, he contrived to save the choicest furniture, pictures and articles of value that once glittered at Meudon and the Palais Royal.

The Comte de Paris, according to a current report, has now not only recognized the Comte de Chambord as the head of the house of Bourbon, but as the rightful King of France. In doing so, however, the head of the house of Orleans has separated himself from many of the members of his family, who, including the Duchesse de Chartres, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The difference in the coat price between the Eastern and Western cities is to be computed on natural shrinkage, and the agent of the Board at the Eastern cities is authorized to sell the spirits at the price named. Members of the Association must report their sales to the Board monthly, and when then charged with the proper draft is drawn for that, and it goes into the general fund, to be divided monthly by computing the sales and capacity of the distilleries respectively. An article of the association makes it the duty of any member to report every default or failure of distillers to comply with the revenue laws of the Government. The private proposed pool is also to include all grades of A. Kentucky distiller, of Bourbon bit on the important fact that five-sixths of the Kentucky Bourbon consumed were put upon the market when it was less than six months old, although the popular belief is that this beverage was never sold till it was two years old.

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OBITUARY.

Sanford C. Hill.

Sanford C. Hill died in East Liverpool, Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 17th inst., in his seventy-fifth year. Mr. Hill was born near Pughtown, Western Virginia, June 26th, 1796. He received a liberal education, and in 1813 sought employment as clerk in a store in Pittsburgh. In 1815 he removed to Wellsville, Ohio, then, but a few houses, and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1819 he removed his store to Liverpool, Ohio, it being the first dry goods store ever opened in the town. September, 1820, he was married, his wife dying in 1859, leaving him four children. Three boys had been secured a complete set of self-registering meteorological instruments, such as are used in the Kew Observatory near London. Several of these instruments, including the barometer and thermometer, register themselves by means of photography. The anemometer is believed to be the only self-registering one in this country. These instruments will be employed in making observations here, and the results will be carefully compared with those obtained by the instruments hitherto in use. The number of signal-stations is being constantly increased, and there are now about forty.

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PERSONAL.

Prince Napoleon has given $100,000 for a house at Lancaster Gate, London, for which, with judicious outthought, he contrived to save the choicest furniture, pictures and articles of value that once glittered at Meudon and the Palais Royal.

The Comte de Paris, according to a current report, has now not only recognized the Comte de Chambord as the head of the house of Bourbon, but as the rightful King of France. In doing so, however, the head of the house of Orleans has separated himself from many of the members of his family, who, including the Duchesse de Chartres, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The difference in the coat price between the Eastern and Western cities is to be computed on natural shrinkage, and the agent of the Board at the Eastern cities is authorized to sell the spirits at the price named. Members of the Association must report their sales to the Board monthly, and when then charged with the proper draft is drawn for that, and it goes into the general fund, to be divided monthly by computing the sales and capacity of the distilleries respectively. An article of the association makes it the duty of any member to report every default or failure of distillers to comply with the revenue laws of the Government. The private proposed pool is also to include all grades of A. Kentucky distiller, of Bourbon bit on the important fact that five-sixths of the Kentucky Bourbon consumed were put upon the market when it was less than six months old, although the popular belief is that this beverage was never sold till it was two years old.

DRY GOODS.

PLAIN, STRIPED AND PLAID JAPANESE SILKS.

BLUE, GREEN, BROWN AND BLACK VELVETEENS.

Hosiery, Gloves, AND NOTIONS.

McElroy & Dickson, 54 Wood Street.

SUITS, SUITS

Lawn Suits, Linen Suits.

Moorhouse AND Carsten 21 Fifth Avenue.

We take pleasure in announcing that we are receiving a Full and Choice Line of LAWN AND LINEN SUITS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

ALL NEW STYLES IN Lama Lace Sacques, Lama Lace Points, Lama Lace Overdress.

A FRESH ARRIVAL OF Spring Shawls, BLACK SILKS, JAPANESE SILKS, PURE SILKS, IN BLACK AND WHITE LACE CURTAINS and NETS Silk Mantles, Foulard Silks, *AT LOW PRICES.*

21 Fifth Avenue.

JUST OPENED BY HORNE & CO., IN Wholesale Stores, MARKET STREET,

STRAW GOODS HATS AND BONNETS, *Fine French Flowers,* PIQUETS, DAISIES, VIOLETS, PANSIES, ROSES, BIRDS. RIBBONS.

A Full Line all Shades and Widths.

Black Gros Grain Ribbons, AND THE J. H. C. BRAND BLACK RIBBONS,

Nos. 1½ to 200. Our Own Importation, at Very Low Prices.

HAT AND BONNET FRAMES, BONNET AND LINING SILKS, BLACK DRESS SILKS, SPRING SHADES VELVETS, BLACK VELVETEEN, GLOVES, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS AND NOTIONS, OF ALL KINDS.

At Lowest Eastern Prices.

Jos. Horne & Co.

CAS FITTING.

GAS FIXTURES. Great Reduction in Prices.

Weldon & Kelly, 147 Wood Street, Have just opened their Spring Stock OF GAS FIXTURES, CONSISTING OF CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, PILLARS, &c., &c. Which for variety in style and elegant design, cannot be equalled by any other house West of the Mountains, now offering at Eastern Manufacturers' Prices WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Special attention given to Gas Fitting and Plumbing IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

EDWARD BOURNE, PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER OF Patent Low Pressure Self-Regulating STEAM HEATING APPARATUS

Having purchased the entire interest of Edward Bourne & Bro., 43 MARKET STREET, I will continue to do all kinds of Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting, UPON THE MOST IMPROVED PRINCIPLES. EDWARD BOURNE, 45 MARKET STREET.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, HODGSON'S EMBROCATION.

DRY GOODS.

The People's Store, 55 and 57 FIFTH AVE., (Masonic Hall Building), PITTSBURGH, ARE NOW SHOWING A COMPLETE LINE OF DRY AND FANCY GOODS, At the Lowest Possible Prices.

We invite every Lady to call and examine our Stock of Silks, Velvets, Shawls, Dress Goods, Percales, Piques, Printed Muslins, White Goods, Linens, Domestics, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cloths, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Corsets and Small Wares.

We warrant our Goods as represented and sell strictly on the One Price System.

Inspection and comparison of our prices will prove to every customer that One Price is not only the fairest and easiest but the only method by which you can obtain the best value.

ONE PRICE! CASH SALES! SMALL PROFITS!

Campbell, Williamson & Dick, 55 and 57 FIFTH AVENUE, (MASONIC HALL BUILDING,) PITTSBURGH.

N. B.—Wholesale Cash Buyers will find it to their interest to give us a call.

HOTELS.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL, ARCH STREET ABOVE SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA. G. W. MULLIN.....A. G. MULLIN. Terms, $3 00 a Day.

The above Hotel, entirely new in all respects and newly and elegantly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of guests. The St. Cloud will be kept in all respects as a first-class Hotel.

G. W. MULLIN & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

NIXON HOUSE, ALLIANCE, OHIO. FRANK M. KERR, Proprietor.

True Non-Forfeiting LIFE INSURANCE.

Recent events having agitated the mind of the community on the subject of the Forfeiture of Life Policies for the non-payment of premium on the day it is due, the undersigned, Agent for the New England Mutual Life of Boston, the oldest and best Mutual Company in the country, would beg to call the attention of the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity to the annexed law:

(CHAP. 186.)

AN ACT to Regulate the Forfeiture of Policies of Life Insurance.

Be it enacted &c., as follows:

SECTION 1. No policy of insurance on life, hereafter issued by any company chartered by the authority of this Commonwealth, shall be forfeited or become void by the non-payment of premium thereon, any further than regards the payment of the party insured thereon to have continued in force beyond a certain period, to be determined as follows, to wit: The net value of the policy, when the premium becomes due and is not paid, shall be ascertained according to the "combined experience actuaries" rate of mortality, with interest at four per centum per annum; Provided, That upon such net value and indebtedness to the company, or notes held by the company against the same, if any, being so ascertained, the policy shall then be canceled, four-fifths of what remains shall be considered as a single premium for temporary insurance, and the terms for which it will insure shall be determined and stated as of the date of the payment of the premium that has been forborne at the time of the death.

[Approved April 26, 1861.]

Massachusetts is the only State which compels a Company chartered under its laws to work out the value of a Policy, after payments have been stopped.

DAVID S. ORTH, 37 FIFTH AVENUE.

TABLE SHOWING THE TIME THAT A LIFE POLICY IN THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY WILL CONTINUE IN FORCE, AFTER THE ANNUAL PAYMENT OF PREMIUM HAS CEASED, NO OTHER CONDITION OF THE POLICY BEING VIOLATED:

Age When Insured.	5 Payments. Years.	Days.	7 Payments. Years.	Days.	10 Payments. Years.	Days.	Age When Insured.
20	286	4	370	6	502	7	20
21	284

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS.

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN OF 1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

79 SMITHFIELD STREET.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities AND GOLD,

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., LONDON.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 26, 1871.

There was some improvement in the condition of the local loan market. Money was in better supply, and discounting was brisker at many of the banks and loan houses. The market, however, has great room for improvement before borrowers can be more liberally supplied.

—Government bonds have ruled higher than on Saturday, notwithstanding the decline in the gold premium. The subscriptions to the new loan are coming in slowly, owing to the fact that the new bonds are not ready for delivery and that there are too many agents for any one or two prominent houses to interest themselves in the success of the negotiation. It is to be hoped that before the end of May, when the new bonds will be ready for delivery, the subject of a smaller number of agencies will be entertained by the Secretary and disposed of according to common sense business principles. Washington dispatches say that the commissions to the agents for negotiating the new loan will be paid in gold.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115½	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112¾	112¾	112¾
10-40s	109½	109½	109½
Gold	110½	110½	110½

—Thomas T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110½
United States 6-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 10-40s	109½
United States 6-20s, January and July, 1865	112¾
United States 6-20s, January and July, 1867	112¾
United States 6-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
Central Pacific Railroad	90
Currency Pacific	106½

—A Washington dispatch says the progress of work upon the new bonds is very active. Packages of backs for the $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 registered and coupon bonds have already been received from the Bank Note Company. The vignettes for printing the faces of the bonds are being pushed forward with energy. The vignette for the $50 bond is a likeness of Silas Wright; that for the $100 bond, of Gallatin; for the $500, of Thomas H. Benton; for the $1,000, ex-President Harrison; for the $5,000, Jonathan Dartmouth, and for the $10,000, the late Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts. The engraving of the bonds in this case is regarded as superior in the matter of design and execution to any similar work ever done in this country or elsewhere. Mr. Cassatear, in charge of the engraving and printing of the Treasury Department, expects they will be ready to furnish bonds to agents by the 15th of May.

—The recent break in prices at the New York Stock Exchange is the topic of the financial of the *Herald* and *Tribune*, which we copy below:

The dream of higher prices on the Stock Exchange was rudely interrupted this afternoon by one of those "accidents" which will happen in the best regulated stock market. A serene and cloudless future apparently was in store for everything on the stock list, so far as indications might be construed by the wise, and those who had disturbed themselves on Saturday as a precaution against contingencies over Sunday were quietly taking back their favorites to reap the profits to be derived from a further rise in the week. But the storm came down upon us all the morning despite its calmness. The large operators were not present, and the crowd of brokers was unusually small. This did not prevent an advance in prices, when the first parcels of bought paid what was asked, and prices on a light basis advanced to the best figures this season for most of the principal speculative stocks. Pacific Mail sold as high as 49, Lake Shore brought 112⅝, New York Central 98, Erie 30, and Ohio and Mississippi 30. After the last board the market began to show signs of weakness, and prices fell one to two per cent., but rallied quickly, apparently from a general suspicion of a "scoop." But the "scoop" was repeated, and still lower prices were reached, roughly one to two per cent. more. Then the news flew from room to the sidewalk, and came into closer contact with the few customers, who were left in the street, and another and prompted sales to save what was left of the profits of the recent rise. The excitement has been shown by the rapid transfer of holders to sell out, the market assumed the headforce of a panic. To heighten the fears of the timid, several well-known officers took position on the pillars of the Stock Exchange, and from their lofty observatory looked down upon the crowd by offering stocks down at rapidly fluctuating quantities. The cardinal error caused by the attempt by offering Lake Shore at 105, seller sixty, and Ohio at 30, seller ninety. The effect was instantaneous, and under the like intimidation, and Lake Shore broke to 97½, Ohio and Mississippi to 28, New York Central to 94½, Northwestern to 50, and Pacific Mail to 39½. The recuperative tendency of the market was evidenced in the sharp rebound from the lowest point of declines, and shows the numerous orders which were in the hands of the brokers to buy "when the market went low enough," or some such phrase. Before the day was clearly foreshadowed in the *Herald* this morning, when it was intimated that the ubiquitous would-be financiers were the most to be feared. Of a fresh short interest. In fact, it seems that all the clippers were not Pacific Mail operators. Northwest are principally charged with the "break" of to-day, their stocks having been unloaded upon the street in the hurried prevalence toward the close of last week. In fact, the decline was only a "scoop" on a grand scale, the operators not getting ready for a further upward movement, are desirous of keeping alive the short interest, and it was only their object to give the market a weak and unfavorable appearance for several days to come, in order that they may complete their purchases in the mind of the ideas that prices are going higher. It will not be surprising, therefore, if the "scoop" should be followed by a decided advance, and the shifting of loans in connection with the reduced quotations of to-night will hinder the market from returning to-morrow. The chances even now are all in favor of higher prices the coming summer. It may or that we are entering upon no immediate "boom" in stocks, perhaps, somewhat lower prices, but the speculative sentiment of the community is not to be thus assessed, and the chances for stocks coming from up town and out of town will carry prices even higher than those at which they opened or rallied to-day. This experience is no new one in Wall street. The climax, after all, centres only a few millions of dollars in comparison with the vast sum which the people of the country can contribute when disposed to venture upon investment or speculative purposes. The present storm may last a few days or a week, but once over the market will take a fresh departure for the fulfillment of the dreams of the "old boys" of speculation. The people have economized and made money ever since they were taught to economize by the panic of 1857, and the present fever is abroad like an epidemic, and will come to a head. The first of May will witness the distribution of at least sixty millions of dollars in the way of interest and dividends of stock investments. On the first of July nearly as much more will be paid in similarly paid to the class of people who watch Wall street prices. With this great influx of money to the street, and with the knowledge that the principle of an easy money market for the rest of the season, there is little doubt as to the upward course of upon the stock market. A slip on the water does not more certainly rise with the tide than do stocks upon the greater accumulation of money beneath them or in their vicinity. A panic at this season of the year is only a possibility. It is not a probability. The spring panic of 1864 may be quoted as an exception to this general fact. But it should be remembered that on the occasion referred to the suspension of the war was the surprise of a single speculator, who carried the "corner" of Chicago Rock Island and Fort Wayne Road. Now the bulks of the street are distributed in the hands of numerous powerful and wealthy cliques.

—The *Tribune* says: The stock market opened without amusement in the speculative ardor, additional buyers stepping in as prices advanced, until the various brokers' offices were overcrowded with customers for buy, a state of things decidedly pleasing to the commission brokers and the bull cliques who see in these movements an opportunity for initiating their accumulations of stocks at larger profits than they had reason to expect a few days or weeks ago. The feeling of the public soon became feverish, though as a rule bullish and confident. Ohio and Mississippi once more became the speculative cart and advanced to the highest price of the season, though for what reason it is not apparent, unless it is because the road has never yet earned a dividend. New York Central and Hudson River, Reading and Rock Island, were actively traded in, while Western Union was also favorably mixed into life and strength. Until after the close of the regular board the market ruled strong, with only occasional and unimportant setbacks. But in the afternoon there was a change. Prices began to show quite an excitement among dealers in the Long Room. Heavy bears were in the market, and were taken courage after the rapid decrease, and at the same time it seemed as if many of the bulls had been tempted to realize on their profits. Whether from the effect of bears and bulls appearing in the market as sellers or from the natural reaction which usually follows the rise of active stocks, and an evident hesitancy among the stock holders and buyers to take hold at the top prices, the market fell from 1 to 5 per cent., but soon partially recovered, and before the afternoon session closed was steady. Just before the afternoon session went down to forty, in which other leading stocks sympathized, not to so great an extent, however, as the coal stocks. The closing was dull, the close of the session in front of the Exchange. Lake Shore was about 2 per cent. lower than the highest point, and the following the morning quotations. The course of the market to-day was a surprise to many, and has thought to be the result of a "scoop" on a grand scale, but the fact that prices are lower than the highest upward movement, are desirous of keeping alive the short interest, and it was only their object to give the market a weak and unfavorable appearance for several days to come, in order that they may complete their purchases in the mind of the ideas that prices are going higher. It will not be surprising, therefore, if the "scoop" should be followed by a decided advance, and the shifting of loans in connection with the reduced quotations of to-night will hinder the market from returning to-morrow. The chances even now are all in favor of higher prices the coming summer. It may or that we are entering upon no immediate "boom" in stocks, perhaps, somewhat lower prices, but the speculative sentiment of the community is not to be thus assessed, and the chances for stocks coming from up town and out of town will carry prices even higher than those at which they opened or rallied to-day. This experience is no new one in Wall street. The climax, after all, centres only a few millions of dollars in comparison with the vast sum which the people of the country can contribute when disposed to venture upon investment or speculative purposes. The present storm may last a few days or a week, but once over the market will take a fresh departure for the fulfillment of the dreams of the "old boys" of speculation. The people have economized and made money ever since they were taught to economize by the panic of 1857, and the present fever is abroad like an epidemic, and will come to a head. The first of May will witness the distribution of at least sixty millions of dollars in the way of interest and dividends of stock investments. On the first of July nearly as much more will be paid in similarly paid to the class of people who watch Wall street prices. With this great influx of money to the street, and with the knowledge that the principle of an easy money market for the rest of the season, there is little doubt as to the upward course of upon the stock market. A slip on the water does not more certainly rise with the tide than do stocks upon the greater accumulation of money beneath them or in their vicinity. A panic at this season of the year is only a possibility. It is not a probability. The spring panic of 1864 may be quoted as an exception to this general fact. But it should be remembered that on the occasion referred to the suspension of the war was the surprise of a single speculator, who carried the "corner" of Chicago Rock Island and Fort Wayne Road. Now the bulks of the street are distributed in the hands of numerous powerful and wealthy cliques.

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PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 27, 1871.

The market was a quiet one, being entirely devoid of anything like animation. Trade in Philadelphia was suspended in order to attend the funeral of D. L. Miller, Jr. The result was there was nothing done. We give the nominal figures below:

CRUDE.

Holders are disposed to sell at the following prices: Spot 16@16¼; April 16¾@16¾; sellers' option till July 16¾@16¾; buyers' option till July, 16¾@16¾; sellers' option all year 16¾@16¾; buyers' option all year 12@6.

REFINED.

The market was inactive during the day. Spot, 23¼@23½; April, 23¼@23½; May, 23¾@23¾; June, 23¾@24; July 24¢; buyers' option till July, 24¢.

(Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TUESVILLE, April 26.—The market was a shade weaker and closed with buyers offering about 5c less than at the opening of the day's business. But few transactions were reported, and holders of oil are not generally inclined to make concessions. The market closed with a downward tendency.

SALES.

2,000 bbls upper road, regular delivery 3 97½
2,000 bbls upper road, regular delivery 3 95
2,000 bbls upper road, spot 3 90
1,000 bbls lower creek, regular 4 00
1,000 bbls lower creek, regular 3 97½
1,000 bbls lower creek, regular 4 00
500 bbls lower creek, spot 3 75
2,000 bbls lower creek, B. O., first 6 months 4 20

NEW YORK, April 26.—Market quiet, and holders not disposed to sell; quotations, nominal: Crude in bbls, 12c; do in tanks, 11½c; refined, 23c; free, 24c; and amber $1 00@1 45. Sales of oats on wharf and from depot at 80@85c. Rye dull and nominal at 90c. Corn firm at 56c. Barley dull and nominal at 90@95c. Barley steady at $1 00. Peas dull and nominal at 90@95c. Barley dull at $1 00. Coffee firm; sales 60 bags rejos at 15½c. Molasses steady; winds range at 80@85c. Rice steady at 9½@10c. Lard dull at 16@16½c. Oils unchanged. Butter scarce and firm at 30@40c. Cheese scarce and firm at 16@17c. Eggs dull and unsettled and difficult to give accurate quotations. Pork dull at $17 87. Lard is dull and heavy; sales 500 bbls, clear rib sold at 12c. Bacon held at 14@15c; sales of 50 bbls at 12c. Hops dull and unchanged at 5@5 2c.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Woodsmith & D. 10 bbls apples, 2 bbls eggs, J. Rhodes Co., 6 cars hay, Wm. Wallace & Co., 1 car flour, Graham & Johnston, Mellon & Bro., 1 car lumber, S. J. Reed, 11 bbls eggs, 50 bbls potatoes, Wm. Wallace & Co., 1 car flour, 50 bbls meal, 10 sacks chops, McClintock & Co., 7 bbls eggs, 1 bbl butter, 1 bbl lard, 1 bbl sausages, Voight, 20 bbls potatoes, 1 bbl lard, 1 bbl sausages, Myers & O., 7 bbls eggs, 1 bbl butter, Kaye & Orr, 2 bbls eggs, Myers & O., 1 bbl butter, Kaye & Orr, 2 bbls eggs, Myers & O., 1 bbl butter, W. J. Mack, 81 sacks potatoes, Mellon & Bro., 1 car flour, Conway, 1 car shipped, Mellon & Bro., 1 car flour, Marshall & Co., 1 car flour, Marks & Co., 2 bbls oil, Wilson, Hamilton & Co., 1 car flour, 25 bbls apples, 50 do flour, 1 do egg, Tilby & Bros., 2 bbls eggs, Fenno Salt Manufacturing Co., 2 cars rock salt, Fenno Salt Manufacturing Co., 1 bbl eggs, Myers & Co., 1 bbl eggs, P. Meyer, 1 do apple butter, Voigt, M. & Co., 20 pkgs mdse, P. Heinz & Co., 4 bbls mdse, Graham & Johnston, 1 bbl stoneware, Austin & Co., 1 pkge claper, Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co., 1 car iron, Lee & Co., 1 car iron, Jno. L. Knox, 1 do stone, S. P. Shriver & Co., 100 bas soap.

Prosser & Son, 250 fire brick tile, R. A. & A. Carson, 1 tub butter, Jno. O. Hanlon, 1 keg lard, 1 tub butter, Jno. Graham, 1 bbl mdse, Jno. Scott, 1 bbl mdse, Smith, Stevenson & Co., 1 bbl mdse, Davis, Chambers & Co., 18 sks kegs, H. D. Shoenberger & Co., 1 car iron, Jno. Graham & Co., 2 cars flour, Graham & Co., 11 sks rosin, 1 do wire, Fred Andrie, 1 bbl mdse, Jno. Graham & Co., 1 bbl mdse, H. Corder, 11 doz h goods, Buckenstine & R. 1 car stone, Adam Iron Bank, 1 car iron, Lee & Co., 2 cars flour, Graham & Co., 1 car iron, Anderson, Maxwell & Co., 5 bbls to flour, W. S. Hall, 1 car flour, Graham & Co., 1 car flour, Graham & Co., 1 car flour, Graham & Co.,

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Change in the State Department.

Mr. Fish Soon to Retire—E. D. Morgan to Succeed Him—The West Point Troubles—A New Superintendent Chosen—Land Grabbing Reduced to a Science by Pomeroy—Nativity of the People of the District, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1871.

Change in the State Department.

There is no doubt now among those best informed but that there will be a vacancy in the State Department by the first of June. Secretary Fish has rented his house, and has already made his arrangements to leave the city about that time. Among those mentioned with regard to the succession has been the name of Wm. M. Evarts, of New York. Mr. Evarts is now in the city, and makes a most positive declarations to the effect that if the portfolio were tendered him he would not accept it. The better opinion seems to be that Fish's successor will come from New York, and that E. D. Morgan will most likely receive the appointment.

The West Point Troubles.

The troubles among the students at West Point Academy have occasioned much anxiety among the military officials here during the past winter, and the great problem prospected for solution has been, how to remedy them in future without unnecessary interference on the part of the Government. This difficulty at times has even reached the dignity of being discussed at Cabinet meetings. Finally, the whole responsibility of suggesting a remedy for existing evils was thrown upon the Secretary of War, who was empowered to act in the matter at his own discretion. Secretary Belknap has always been of opinion that the true reason of insubordination at our national academy lay not so much with the students as with their instructors, and hence reform should begin in this direction. It will be moved in the matter by appointing T. H. Ruger as the Superintendent of the Military Academy in place of T. S. Pitcher, the present incumbent. Ruger is a native of Janesville, Wisconsin, was made colonel of the Eighteenth Illinois Infantry for gallant services in the late war, and is said to be the strictest disciplinarian in the army. Under his regime it is hoped that West Point will be kept up to the high standard which has heretofore been contended to.

One of Pomeroy's Land Grabs.

During the second session of the Forty-first Congress, Senator Pomeroy succeeded in passing through the Senate a bill authorizing the Central Branch of the Union Pacific to extend its line from a point in Kansas one hundred miles west of Atchison, one hundred and fifty miles to a point of Junction with the Kansas Pacific Railroad, but after many attempts to pass it in the House, it was defeated and left on the Speaker's table. Mr. Pomeroy's effort had only succeeded after an attempt in the Fortieth Congress to pass a similar bill failed in the House. The attorneys of the company then argued their case before the Interior Department, contending that under the law incorporating and making grants to the company, they were entitled to an additional subsidy sufficient to allow them to make the desired connection, but Secretary Cox decided against them. Having failed to make any impression upon Congress, the determined land-grabbers have gone back to first principles, and have presented their case before Secretary Delano. It will be remembered that this road was originally chartered by Pomeroy through Congress on behalf of his brother, who owned a large amount of stock, and who was a director. The latter has too well known to need any further exposition. The present feature of the case is that this road claims the right under existing laws to connect with the Union Pacific at the one hundredth meridian, and to reach that point by any route which may be chosen as the most feasible. The present determination is to run this road through Nebraska so as to absorb the larger portion of the Republican valley lands, which are known to be the richest in the entire country. One argument was delivered yesterday, and Mr. Evarts will submit his views to-morrow.

Nativity of Population.

A further table prepared at the Census Bureau shows the nativity of the population of the District of Columbia to be as follows: Born in the United States, 79,167; 72,107 whites, 6,825 colored; 235 Chinese; 35 Indians; born in foreign countries, 16,254; total 131,556.

The Ohio State Republican Association

Held a meeting last evening, to consider the propriety of sending delegates to the State nominating convention, to be held at Columbus on the 21st of June next. Some correspondence on the subject has already passed between the officers of the Association and the chairman of the State Central Committee, but it being announced that the Convention would be allowed to participate in the deliberations of the convention if sent, no definite action was had, and the subject was left for further public discussion, referred to a committee for investigation and report.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE Y. M. C. A.

The officers of the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington this morning gave a breakfast at the National Hotel to the pastors of the city, to consult in regard to the approaching international convention. The most prominent clergymen attended. Resolutions were adopted to hold union meetings in all the churches and lanes during the ten days before the convention meets, and out-door meetings in various portions of the city.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 7:30 P. M.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: On the Pacific coast the weather remains unchanged since Tuesday afternoon. The threatening weather and falling barometer that prevailed Tuesday west and south of Indiana has extended eastward, and now prevails from Lake Erie to Virginia, and to the southward of that region. Heavy rains have fallen in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley. The sky has become hazy and partially cloudy in the Middle States and South Atlantic. The barometer is now nearly stationary on the immediate Atlantic coast. Fresh northerly winds have prevailed during the day on Lakes Erie and Michigan.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that a storm of some severity will be experienced from Lake Michigan to Lake Ontario; threatening and rainy weather from the Lakes to the Atlantic coast.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

Celebration of the Fifty-Second Anniversary—The President and Vice President Participate in the Exercises at Lafayette, Ind.

LAFAYETTE, IND., April 26.—The Odd Fellows' celebration here to-day was a grand success, notwithstanding the rain, which continued all day. The procession formed at one o'clock, and after marching through the principal streets, halted at the grove north of the city, where a platform had been erected for the address. The prominent persons on the stand were the President and Vice President of the United States, Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, Past Deputy Grand Sire Herndon, Hon. B. S. Lane, Past Grand Representative Morton, Hon. G. S. Orth and Chaplain Rev. W. H. Jewell. The exercises opened by the reading of scripture and prayer by the Chaplain. Past Grand Representative Colfax then introduced, and delivered an eloquent and appropriate address. He reviewed the history and progress of Odd Fellowship in the United States, and was attentively listened to, and elicited the most hearty applause from all. After the address the President was loudly called for, and came forward amidst tremendous cheering, after which Senator Morton was called for, and briefly thanked the audience for the courtesy. Before closing the exercises at the ground, Past Grand Representative Underwood, on behalf of the ladies of the Rebekah Daughters of Rebekah of Lafayette Lodge, presented the Vice President with a gold-headed cane and Bible. After the celebration exercises the Presidential party and a large number of invited guests dined at the Lake House. Short speeches were made by the President and others. The President left at five o'clock on a special train for Fort Wayne. Vice President left soon after by a special train for his home at South Bend.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 26.—The Odd Fellows of this city, in connection with a number of Lodges in this vicinity, celebrated the Fifty-second anniversary at Danville, Ind., to-day. The principal feature of the celebration was the unveiling of the statue erected to the memory of Grand Master A. L. Adams, of Indiana.

LOUISVILLE, April 26.—The Odd Fellows to-day celebrated the anniversary of Odd Fellowship with appropriate exercises, consisting of music, anniversary address, &c.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The Outbreak in Algeria.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, April 26.—Our correspondent at Versailles on Tuesday says: An Algerian member of the Assembly said the Algerian insurrection was most alarming. Dispatches were hourly received demanding aid. The insurrection was in imitation of that in Paris, with the object of pillage. Picard replied that measures had been taken to suppress the outbreak, and that the accounts of the insurrection had been exaggerated.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 26, 1871

THE CRISPINS.

A mass meeting of the Crispins, including delegates from all parts of the United States, was held this evening in Cooper Institute. The speakers denounced the Burlingame treaty for sanctioning the introduction of Chinese labor; criticised New England capitalists who hold up their hands in horror at slave slavery, and at the same time foster the most degrading system of coolie slavery; urged the use of the ballot box and force to oppose the tide of Chinese emigration; advocated the co-operative labor system, and protested that their remonstrances to Congress had practically unheeded so long as subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company continued. Resolutions were adopted pledging the Crispins to use every legal means to effect the repeal of the Burlingame treaty; protesting against the importation of coolie slavery; holding speculators in traffic responsible for the evils that may accrue from it, and calling upon all Trades Unions to unite against the introduction of coolie labor.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—River thirteen feet, having fallen twelve inches. Departed—Charmer, Evansville; Lawrence, Memphis. Raining hard at intervals during the day.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 26.—Rainy; mercury 73. River falling. Arrived—R. C. Gray, Arkansas; Crown and Sailing, Arrived—R. C. Gray, Arkansas; Crown and Sailing. Arrived—R. C. Gray, Arkansas; Crown and Sailing. Arrived—R. C. Gray, Arkansas; Crown and Sailing. Pittsburgh. Departed—Olive Branch, Mobarges, Pittsburgh; Eagle and barges, New Orleans; Hawk and Eagle and barges, New Orleans; Hawk and Eagle and barges, New Orleans; Hawk and Eagle and barges, New Orleans; H. M. Lodge; Barnes, Cincinnati; Mary Houston and Kate Kinny, Louisville.

Cairo.

CAIRO, April 26.—Sunset; gauge, Louisville to Arkansas River, 9 ft. 8; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 11 P. M.; Kilmburgh, Cincinnati 30 A. M.; River, 8 A. M.; Belle, Belle, Memphis, 11 A. M.; H. M. Shreve, Red River to St. Louis, 2 A. M.; J.